

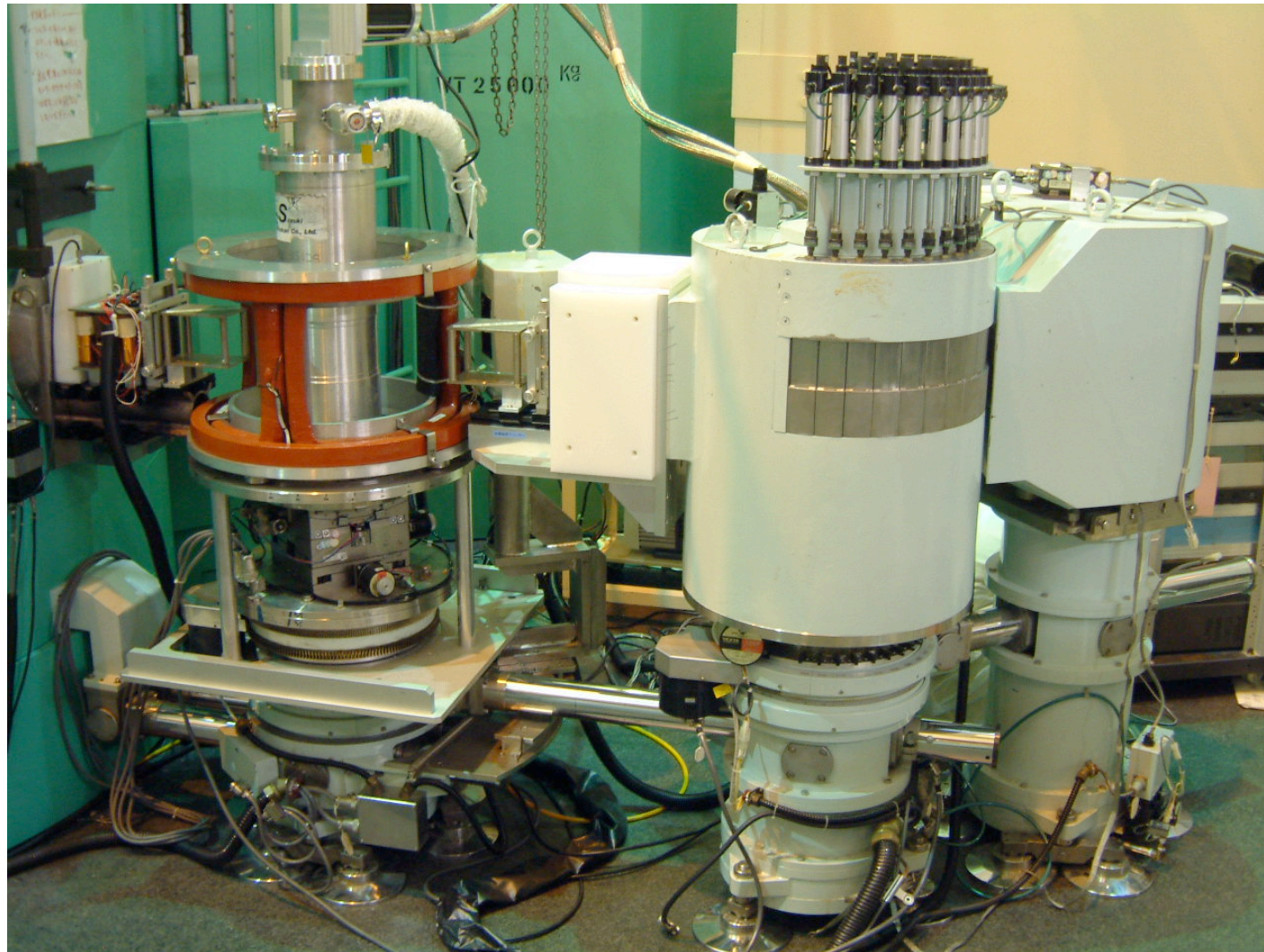


CRYOPAD

nutator for
the incident beam

nutator for
the outgoing beam

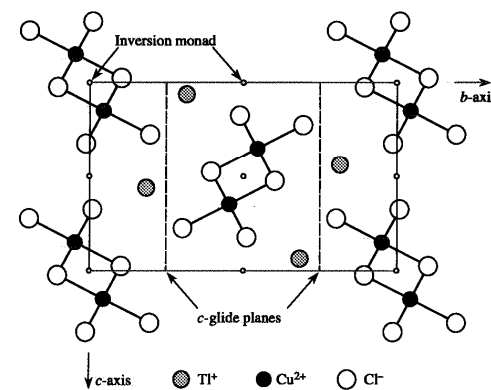
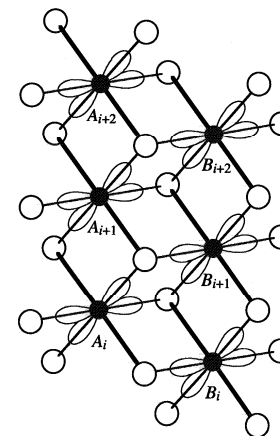
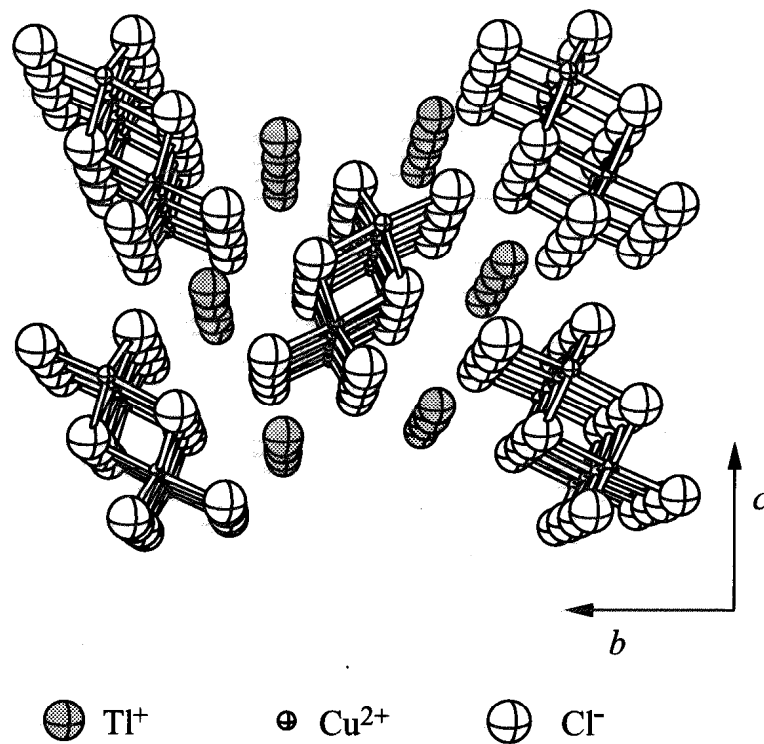
TAS-1 in Longitudinal Polarization Analysis mode



Elastic experiment on pressure induced magnetic order
in TiCuCl_3

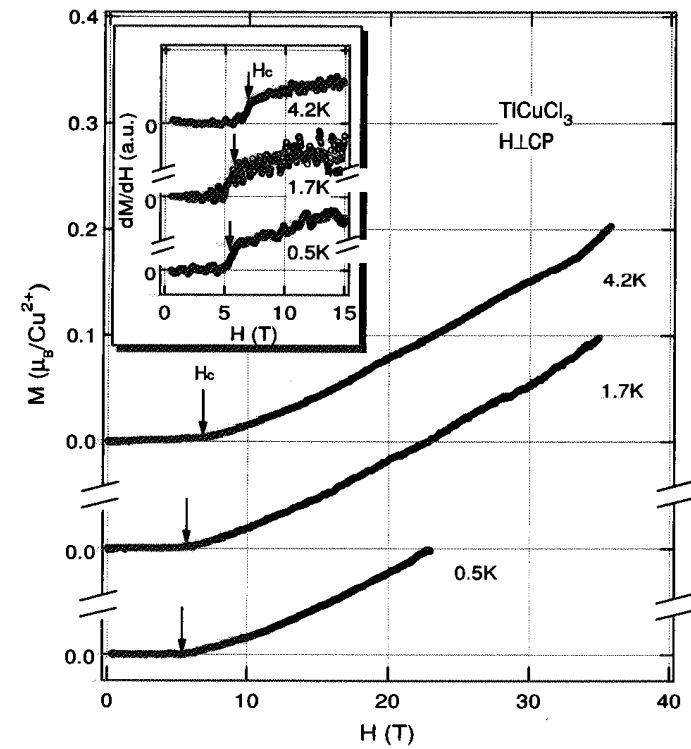
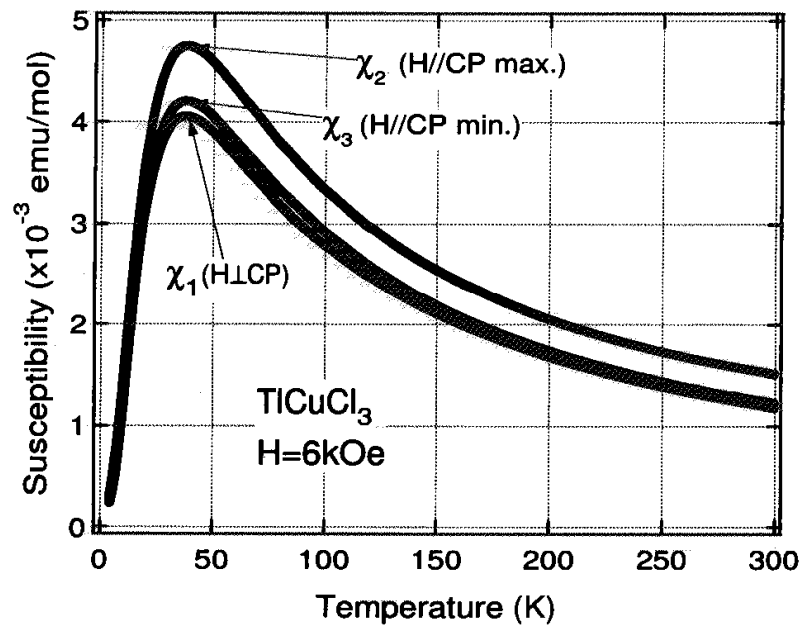
Crystal structure of TiCuCl_3

Monoclinic (space group $P2_1/c$)



Planar dimers of Cu_2Cl_6

Susceptibility and magnetization



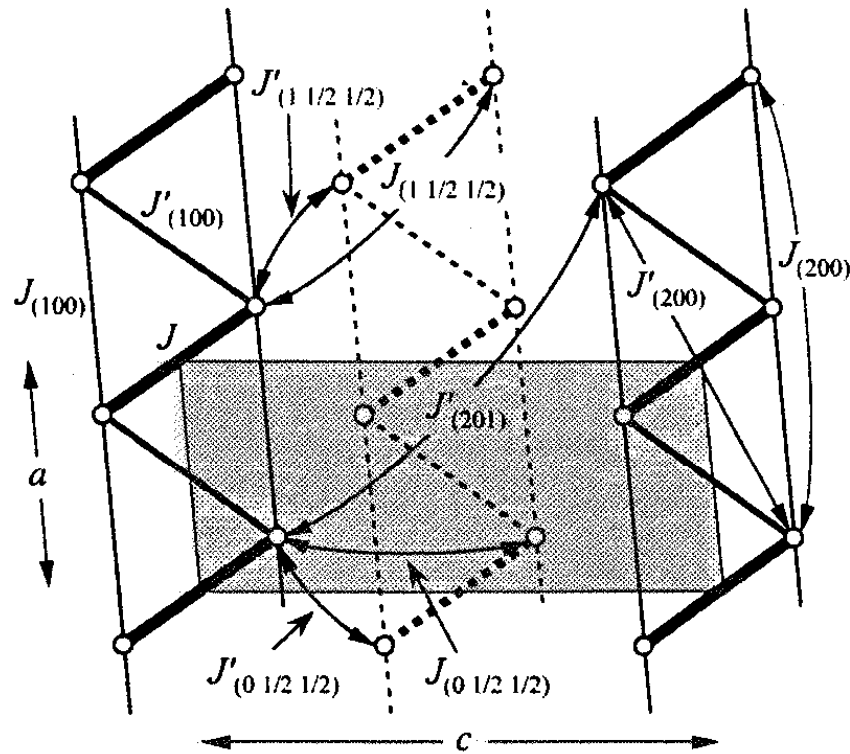


FIG. Projection of Cu^{2+} ions with spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ on the a - c plane and the exchange interactions. The double chains located at the corner and the center of the chemical unit cell in the b - c plane are represented by solid and dashed lines, respectively. The shaded area is the chemical unit cell in the a - c plane.

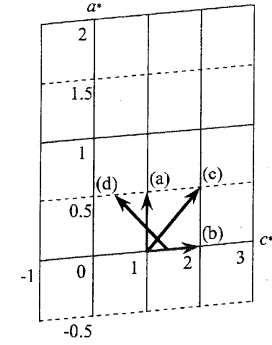
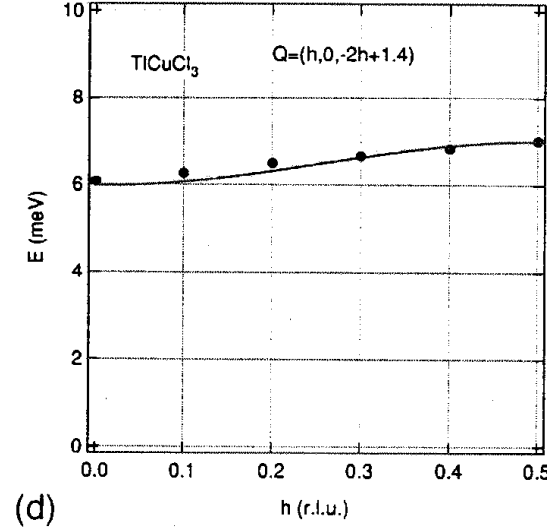
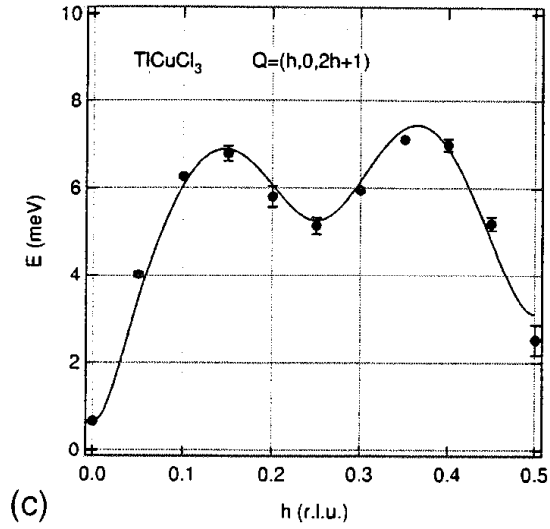
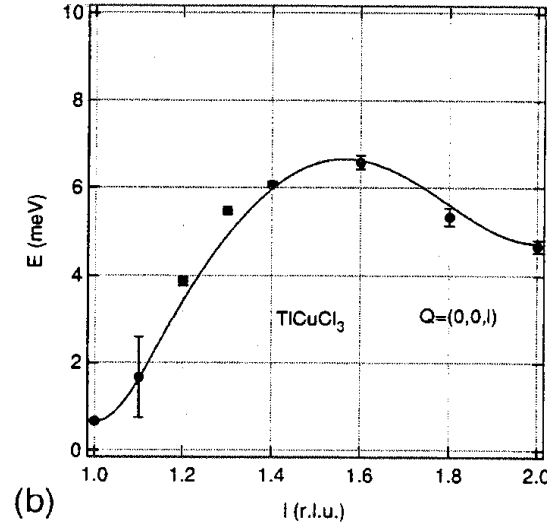
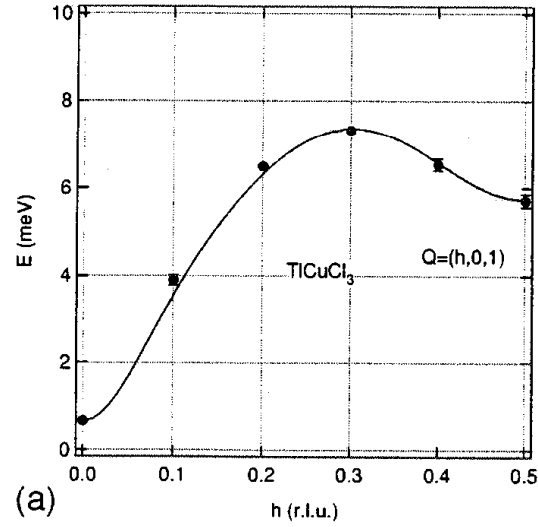
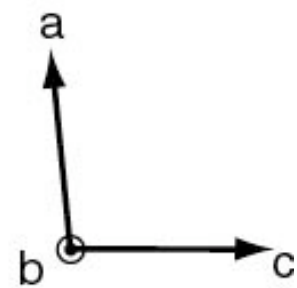
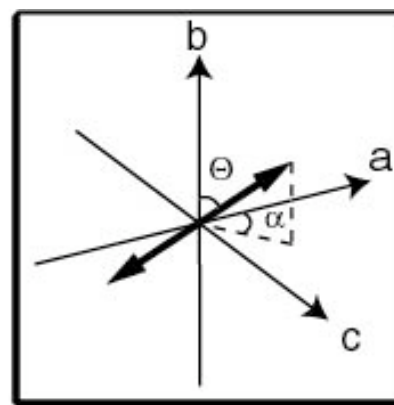
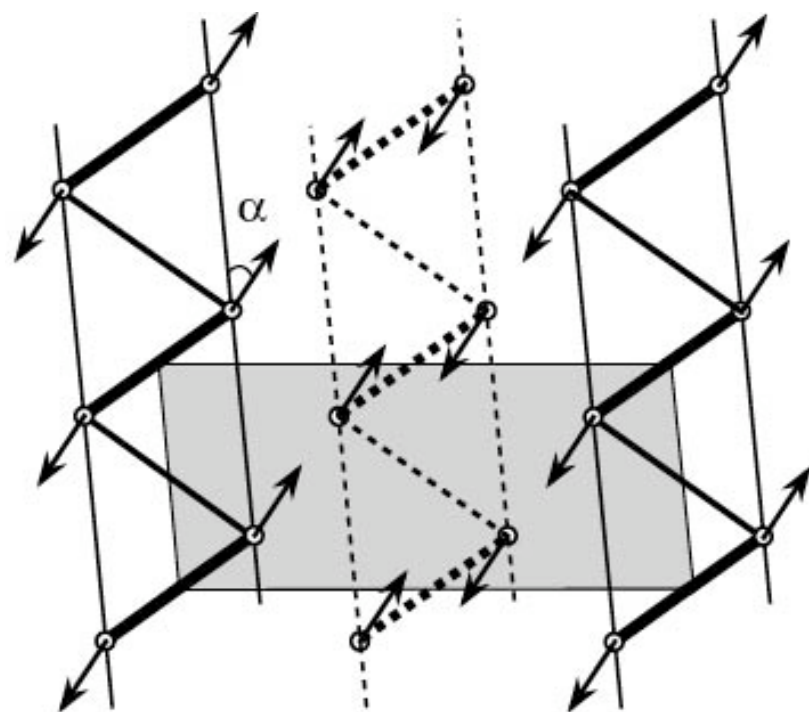
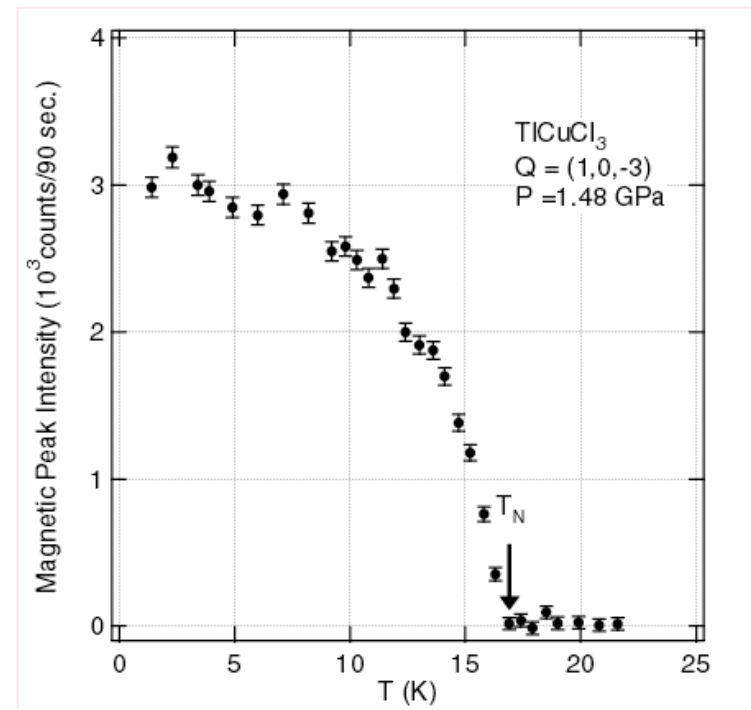
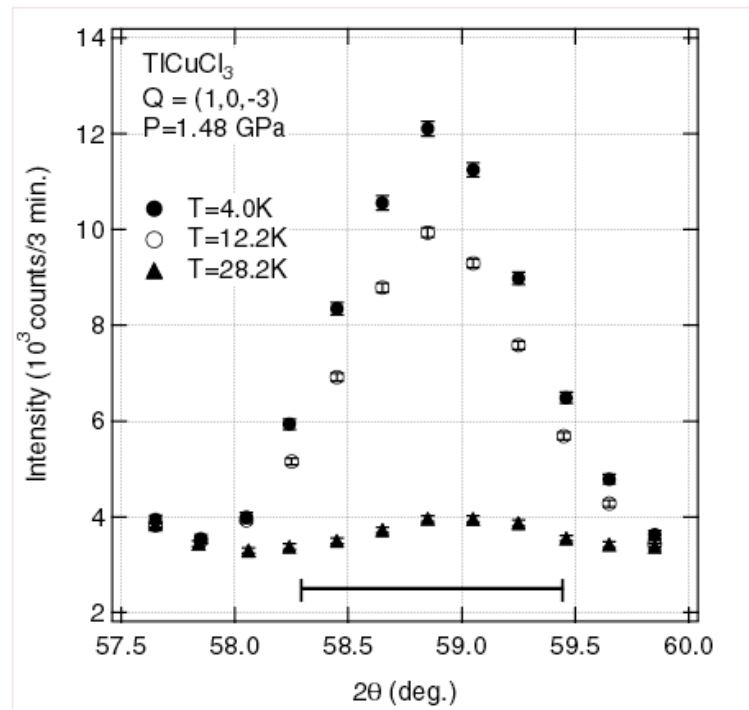
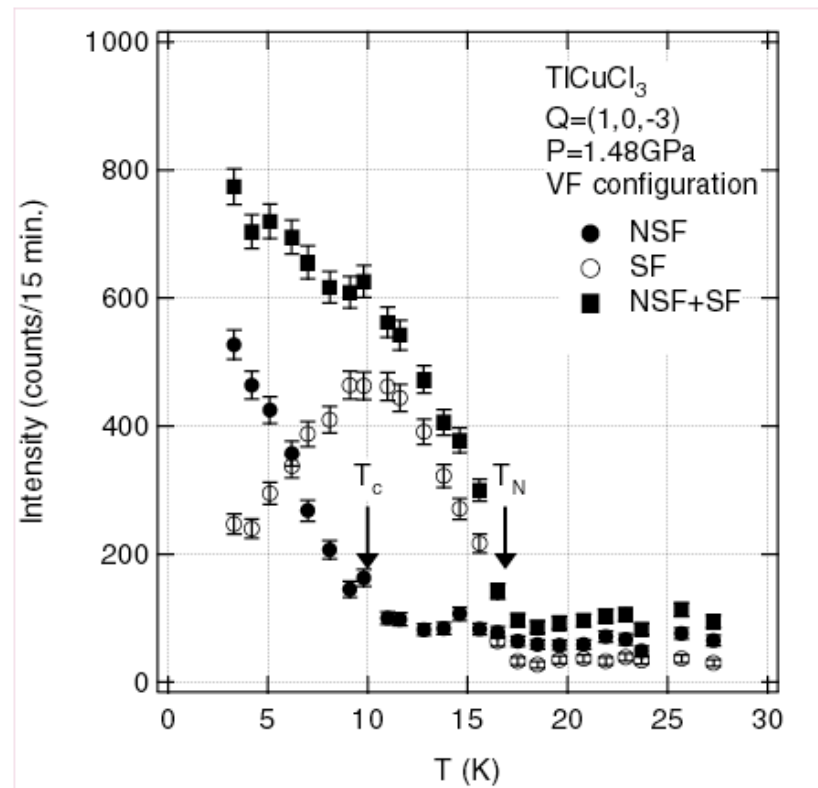
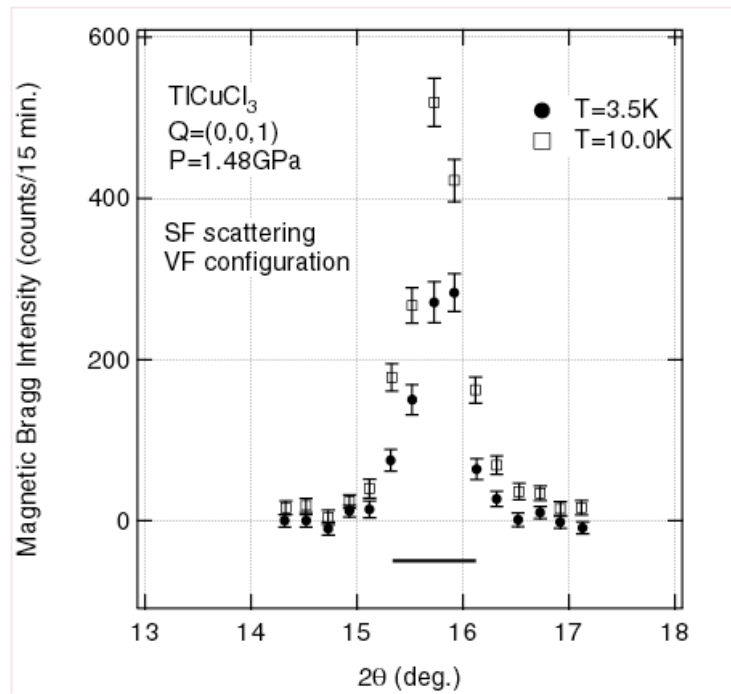


FIG. Scanning directions for Q along (a) $(h,0,1)$, (b) $(0,0,l)$, (c) $(h,0,2h+1)$, and (d) $(h,0,-2h+1.4)$.

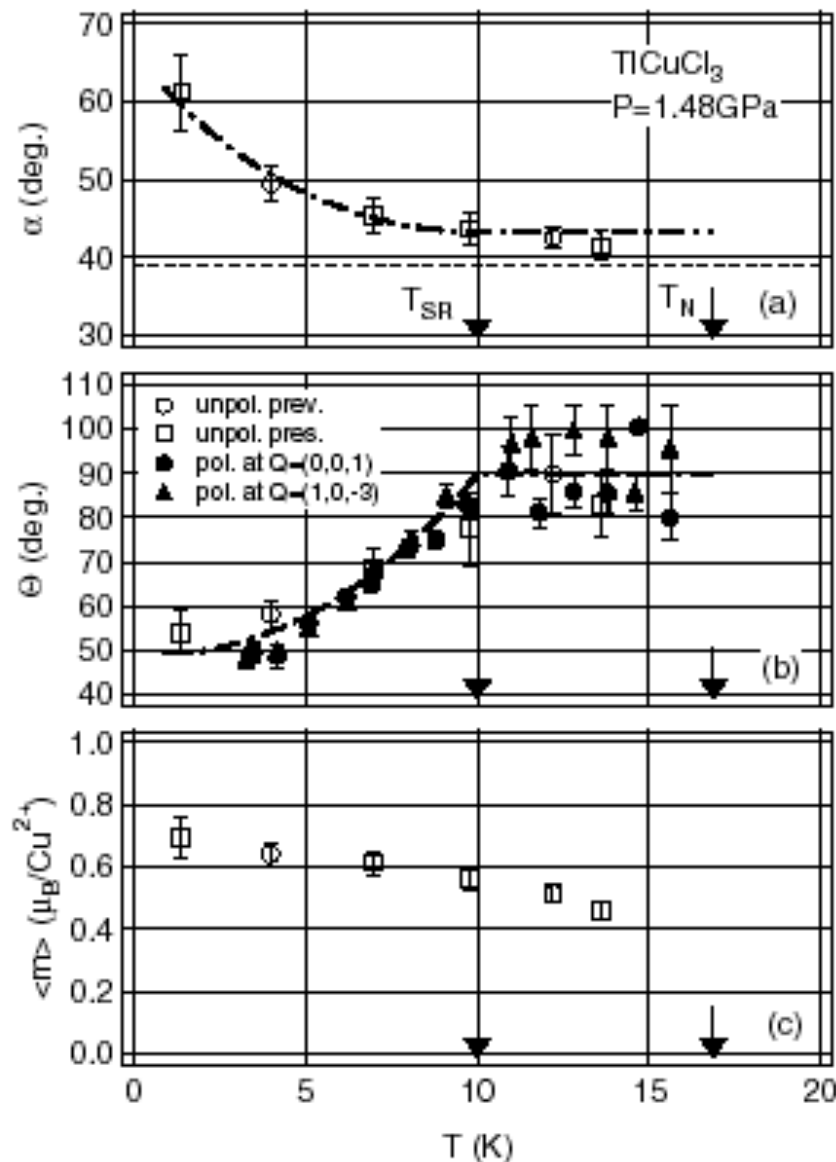
FIG. Dispersion relations $\omega(Q)$ in TiCuCl_3 for Q along (a) $(h,0,1)$, (b) $(0,0,l)$, (c) $(h,0,2h+1)$, and (d) $(h,0,-2h+1.4)$. Solid lines are the dispersion curves calculated by cluster series expansion to the sixth order using the exchange constants in Table III.







Temperature dependence of α, θ and m



Gradual change of spin direction can be explained by competition between the quadratic anisotropy with preferred axis in the a-c plane and the anisotropy of the fourth order with the preferred axis along the b-axis

The magnetoelastic coupling is responsible for the reorientation of the ordered moment

Inelastic experiment on longitudinal spin fluctuation in
Ising like AF chain system TiCoCl_3